7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut mm2

still far below anything within living memory prior to 1948–49. In consequence there has been no surplus for export from the Qu'aiti coast, the Qu'aiti merchants having had, in fact, to import much of the small surplus from the Mahra coast for consumption inland. 228

Six fishery statistical posts have been established on the Qu'aiti coast in the Eastern Aden Protectorate and three in the Abyan area of the Western Aden Protectorate. They are financed by His Majesty's Government through the Fishery Department, but are administered by the states in which they are situated.

Because of the poor fishing seasons plans for promoting the export trade have been postponed. Preliminary trials are in hand for salt-curing sardines on the Eastern Aden Protectorate coast, to provide a cheap protein food for the agricultural labourers in the Wadi Hadhramaut and the Abyan area. The first small batches of fish were very well received. Now larger quantities are being tested for keeping qualities, as the most acute shortage of cured fish occurs during the summer when no sardines are being caught. At present the poorest people eat the dirty and rancid sun-dried sardines in the wadi and semi-putrid small fishes in Abyan. 228 258 262

A scheme is in preparation at Shihr, on the Qu'aiti coast, for mechanising the local fishing sambuks with outboard motors. These craft are sewn together with coir twine and are too flexible to take a normal inboard installation, but by fitting a flat hog in place of the keel, it is possible to ship an outboard motor through a trunk. The Qu'aiti State has financed a loan to a selected fisherman with which he will purchase the first sambuk and outboard. The sambuk is now being altered under Fishery Department supervision, and the Aden agents have the engine waiting. 501 228 654

An interesting development on the Qu'aiti coast is the building at Mukalla, for a local merchant, by Italian engineers and technicians, of a cannery with a capacity of from 500 to 1,500 yellow-fin tunny per day. This merchant has also recently brought an 80-ft. diesel-engined fishing vessel from Italy as well as two small motor launches. The cannery is in operation and samples opened have proved to be excellent. It is to be hoped that the project succeeds, as it is not only a bold step deserving of success as such, but also a source of local employment and of exports, both of which are needed in that area. 255 228

Chapter 8: Social Services

EDUCATION

General

Education in common with other services is under the immediate general guidance of the British Agents. The Aden Government Department of Education gives such advice and assistance as is required, and co-ordinates, so far as is possible, educational development throughout 871

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MM2

476 The Ahwar Farmers' Association was started with the nomination by the Regent of a chairman and managing committee of 12, assisted by a secretary. The committee functioned during 1952 as a kind of Agricultural Board to deal with local irrigation arrangements, cotton growing and marketing, and development work. It provided a useful link between the Department of Agriculture and the farming community.

FISHERIES

226 The same type of fishing is carried out in the Protectorates as in the Colony with more emphasis on beach seines. The most extensive fishery is the coast from Mukalla eastwards to beyond Qishn. In the winter months sardine of the Sardinella and Dussumreria types are found together with *Scomberomerus spp.* and tunny. The Western Protectorate coast in winter generally supports an intensive fishery for anchovy (*Stolephorus indicus*) by beach seines. In addition a small shrimp is also caught by this method. The fisheries are localised but seasonal fishermen tend to follow the shoals along the coast.

Encircling gill nets, bottom nets and lift nets are little used in the Protectorate as local opinion is strongly opposed to methods of increasing yields for fear that the fish will become extinct.

439 Fishing is financed in the same way as in Colony by merchants.
226 Fish, surplus to normal requirements, is salted and dried for export to India, Africa and Ceylon but there is considerable local consumption
255 inland. Dried sardines are used for camel fodder, tobacco fertiliser
254 and human consumption. One fish factory for canning tunny and sardines, which was established in Mukalla in 1950 and which used an Italian trawler for supplies, has had to close down owing to lack of capital. Fish meal was also produced at this factory. No cold storage or ice-making plants exist.

435 Marketing arrangements are the same as in the Colony : fish prices
226 are about 50 per cent lower for the consumer in the Protectorate.

The sardine fishery which had failed for three years showed signs of revival in the early winter of 1951 along the Eastern Protectorate coast. Shoals of larger fish were also abundant and the upward trend has again been noticed in the winter of 1952.

654 The Fisheries Department is described on page 27. It has surveyed
226 little of the Protectorate waters except by Danish seine netting. The results have been exceptionally poor owing to the rough nature of the bottom. Plans for extensive and intensive work in the Protectorates have been delayed because of schemes in the Colony. A certain amount of work has been done in Western Protectorate waters from Perim to beyond Shuqra but only one area showed signs of promise with Danish seine nets : half a ton of *Lethrinus spp.* was the best single individual haul. The fishermen from Aden Colony range into the Western Protectorate and on three nights at the end of the Shamal of 1952, with assistance from the Fisheries Department vessel, secured 14½ tons of *Scomberomerus spp.* from the west of Aden. These co-operative efforts will be resumed in the Shamal of 1953.